

so thrilled, but our excitement would not last long. With weekly monitoring, the doctor discovered Carrie had an ectopic pregnancy and that the fetus had died. In November of that same year, Carrie again informed me that she was pregnant, and we both prayed that this would prove a better pregnancy than the first. The doctor confirmed our hope by telling us everything appeared to be healthy and normal at our first ultrasound.

In the months that followed, we prepared our home for the new baby. We purchased a changing table and baby bed, and Carrie was trying to get the nursery ready when we decided it would be easier if we knew the sex of our child. We didn't have a set name if the child was a girl, but if we were having a boy, we had both agreed his name would be Michael James Lenz, III. So on the afternoon of April 18, 1995, we met at the hospital for an additional ultrasound to determine the sex of our baby. Carrie was so nervous. As I held her hand, the pictures on the monitor came into view. The heart beat, a little hand and arm, and then you could see the face of our child. Finally the baby moved a little, and the nurse said "Congratulations! You're having a boy!" We looked at each other and said simultaneously, "Michael James Lenz, III." He had his name. Then, with a kiss and "I Love You," I left the room. We were so happy we even paid for extra ultrasound pictures to show off. When we arrived home that evening, we called all of our friends and relatives to tell them the news. We didn't know it at the time, but that would be the last time Carrie spoke to the people she loved most.

The next morning Carrie, who was usually 15 to 20 minutes late to work, left the house early to show everyone at work the pictures of our son, Michael. I left for work at about 8:30 that morning, a happy, expectant father of my first child . . . my son . . . Michael. At 9:02 A.M. on April 19, 1995, it all shattered, when the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building was blown up. A seven-year plan, gone. Just Blown up. At 9:03 A.M. that morning I was no longer an expecting father or husband. At 28 years old, I was a widower.

I don't care to go into the details of what happened to me in the months following the bombing, but please ask yourself, "Would having a part of your loved one in the form of a child would make your grieving easier?" I think it would. Therefore, the loss of that potential life is worth an immeasurable amount to me. Let's say for the sake of argument that Carrie was not killed by that act of violence, but that shrapnel entered the womb and killed Michael. Is it safe to assume that would have an ill effect on her child bearing capacity, not only physically, but emotionally, for the rest of her life? I am no doctor, but I would have to think it would. In this scenario, a seven-year plan is still gone and possibly any future plans. Should we as people allow that act of violence to remain a victimless crime? No Michael the 3rd ever mentioned? I don't think that would be right. In any case, I lost the two people I loved most that day, and the official death toll for the Murrah Bombing remains at 168. In addition to Carrie, there were two other expecting mothers in the building that day that died. Three babies.

Passing this bill won't bring my wife and son back to me, but it would go a long way toward at least recognizing Michael's life and the loss of seven years of responsible actions to gain that life. Violent criminal acts that result in the death of a potential life is worth prosecution on its own merits, regardless of the other counts against the defendant. As the only survivor of a family of three, in my case, it would only be right. Regardless of your vote on this, in my mind 171

people lost their lives that day, and three "Daddies to be" became widowers.

Thank You for your time. Michael James Lenz, Jr.

TRIBUTE TO REV. LEON SULLIVAN

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, we are here today to pay tribute to a great American, Rev. Leon Sullivan who passed away on April 24th. Reverend Sullivan was a businessman, an activist, and an educator who was responsible for leading international efforts to promote nonviolent social and economic change.

Dr. Sullivan is best known as the author of the Sullivan Principles, a set of guidelines for American businesses operating in South Africa under the apartheid regime. Although later largely superseded by the divestment movement, these principals laid an ethical foundation for businesses practices in the international arena.

The success of the Sullivan Principles abroad were matched by the success of Reverend Sullivan's activities at home. In 1964, Sullivan founded a job training program called Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC). Today, more than 80 OIC's exist across the country. The programs have trained more than 2 million people.

Reverend Sullivan was a pragmatic activist who never forget the individual hopes and dreams of real people. The nation has suffered a great loss.

EDWARD LENNON, IRISHMAN OF THE YEAR FRIENDLY SONS OF SHILLELAGH

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday the Order of the Friendly Sons of the Shillelagh of the Jersey Shore will be honoring Edward H. Lennon as "Irishman of the Year, 2001."

The Friendly Sons of the Shillelagh is an Irish-American social and charitable organization dedicated to promoting and enhancing the fraternity and good fellowship of its membership of Irish-Americans.

It is most appropriate that Ed Lennon should receive this honor from the Friendly Sons, as his accomplishments embody the spirit and the wonderful traditions and accomplishments of the Irish in America.

As President of the New Jersey State Police Fraternal Association, Ed has reached a pinnacle of success in a profession served so well by Irish Americans, both today and throughout the course of this century.

In fact, Ed comes from a long line of law enforcement officers starting with his grandfather, William Carroll, who was a detective with the Bayonne Police Department. His uncle, Jim Carroll, served with the Hudson County Police Department and another uncle,

Frank Conte, served with the Port Authority Police. Three cousins are also police officers: Bill Lennon, Ed Smith and Bill Opel.

As president of the State Police Fraternal Association, Ed has most ably represented the interests and concerns of his membership as they seek to deal with the every-more complicated issues facing law enforcement in this day and age.

Ed enlisted in the New Jersey State Police in 1977 and has served with great distinction since then throughout New Jersey in many capacities.

Because of his prominence and expertise, he has been appointed to many commissions and advisory boards including commissioner on the Governor's Commission to Deter Criminal Activity, trustee in NJ SEED (Society for Environmental and Economic Development); board of directors of the National Troopers Coalition, and Occupational Safety and Health Advisory Board of the Department of Labor.

In honoring Edward Lennon, the Friendly Sons are honoring all law enforcement officers in New Jersey—individuals who on a daily basis put their lives on the line to protect the rest of us. Congratulations Ed, we appreciate you greatly and thank you heartily.

ALBANIANS IN MACEDONIA

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, having monitored the egregious human rights violations against Albanians in Macedonia under the former communist regime of Kiro Gligorov, I am pleased to support the current coalition government of Arben Xhaferi, Chairman of the Democratic Party of Albanians in Macedonia, and Boris Trajkovski, Chairman of the ethnic Macedonian party VMRO. In this regard, I submit for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a report entitled "Resolving the Crisis in Macedonia", by Shirley Cloyes DioGuardi, Balkan Affairs Advisor to the Albanian-American Civic League. This analysis is the finest analysis dealing with the subject matter at hand. Shirley Cloyes DioGuardi is truly an expert on these matters. In addition, the Albanian-American Civic League represents the policies and positions that are in the best interests of both America and Macedonia, and also for hope for a lasting peace in the Balkans.

RESOLVING THE CRISIS IN MACEDONIA

(By Shirley Cloyes DioGuardi)

The Albanian American Civic League has been working extensively with the Bush administration, the U.S. Congress, and the Albanian American community since our delegation returned from Macedonia, Kosova, and Presheva at the beginning of March. Our goal is to ensure that the crisis in Macedonia is resolved through diplomacy, not weapons, and that a commitment is made to eradicating the roots of the conflict—namely, the racism, repression, and institutionalized discrimination that Albanians have been subjected to for close to a century.

The international community has long described Macedonia as a multiethnic democracy. But, as Democratic Party chairman Arben Xhaferi observed in an interview with the New York Times on March 27, while the reality of Macedonia is multiethnic, "the

concept of the state is ethnocentric." "Which do we change?" he asked. "We can only change the reality by ethnic cleansing, and so we must change the concept of the state."

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to bring genuine democracy and peace to Macedonia, it is necessary to:

Change the concept of the state by changing the Constitution to give equal status to Albanians and ethnic Macedonians.

Change the citizenship law, or rather its application, so that all people born in Macedonia or who have longstanding residency are counted as citizens.

Since the 1994 census, more than 120,000 ethnic Albanians, whose families in many cases have been living in Macedonia for centuries have been classified as "illegal immigrants," because the head of the household is working abroad to ensure the family's survival. Those whose work abroad has prevented them from living in Macedonia for fifteen years without interruption, as the current law requires, have lost the citizenship rights they had before Macedonia declared its independence from the former Yugoslavia in 1991.

A huge part of the problem here is that the OSCE, of which Macedonia is a member, has established international norms for determining citizenship that do not account for a situation in which high unemployment has forced large numbers of adults to work abroad in order to support their families. Therefore, OSCE standards must be modified to accommodate the Macedonian reality.

In the villages bordering Kosova, such as Tanusha, disenfranchisement has taken another form. After NATO entered Kosova in June 1999, Macedonian border guards began to try to push the Macedonian border back into Kosova. When ethnic Albanian farmers in Tanusha and other border towns would cross the border into Vitina, Kosova (only eight kilometers away) to buy supplies, rather than make the journey to Skhup (25 kilometers away), they were blocked from returning to Macedonia, where their families have been farming for hundreds of years on the same land. It is no accident that the NLA established a stronghold here.

Ensure that the new census is conducted according to international standards and monitored by recognized nongovernmental institutions and officials from several countries.

Macedonia and the international community must finally have an accurate count of ethnic Macedonians, Albanians, and other nationalities in Macedonia. Xhevdet Nasufi, an ethnic Albanian who is Minister of Justice in Macedonia, has been put in charge of the census. It is essential that a large number of the census takers are ethnic Albanians, while other ethnic groups in Macedonia, such as Roma, Vlachs, Bulgarians, and Serbs, should also be included in the census personnel. If the government is anxious about increasing the number of minority representatives conducting the census, then they can ask that international monitors accompany all census takers, regardless of their ethnicity. The spring 2001 census should be postponed until the immediate crisis subsides and international assistance is provided.

Make Albanian a second official language. Transform the voting system in the parliament so that ethnic Macedonian members, who are in the majority, do not overrule every initiative made by Albanian MPs and those of other ethnic groups.

Increase the number of Albanians in the police force and other state institutions, consistent with their numbers in the population.

Decentralize the government and give municipalities a greater share of the power and tax revenues in order to implement decisions at the local level. (The Macedonian parliament has been in the process of considering a revision of legislation that would strengthen local government.)

End police brutality by reforming the old Communist structure of the police and military through professional training by Western experts that includes human rights education.

Investigate abuses by the Macedonian police against Albanians and Roma, as reported by the Council of Europe on April 2, including "unlawful arrest and detention, excessive use of force and physical ill-treatment of detainees." Investigate burning of villages, damage to civilian property, and preventative detention and abuse of innocent civilians by the Macedonian military in response to the National Liberation Army's offensive.

Resolve once and for all Albanians' lack of access to higher education in Macedonia by constructing the new Albanian language university.

Other problems related to this university, including expanding the number of faculties, integrating the previous University of Tetova, ensuring enough placements for qualified applicants, etc., must be resolved by the Albanian community in dialogue with the funders from the European Union and the United States.

Begin an anti-racism campaign by ending ethnic stereotyping in the media.

STRATEGY

Achieving the important objectives outlined above will ensure that Albanians have equal rights with ethnic Macedonians and that they have effective participation in the political process. These objectives cannot be accomplished by force of arms. They can only be accomplished by bringing all political parties from all ethnic groups to the negotiating table with international mediators as soon as possible. In addition, the international community, and especially the United States, the most important friend that Albanians have, will not support the use of gun—either by the State or the NLA fighter—as a tool of change in Macedonia. Because the crisis in Macedonia can only be resolved through negotiation and not military might, this has implications for both ethnic Macedonians and Albanians:

What ethnic Macedonians should consider and do to end the crisis

Peace cannot come to Macedonia as long as the Macedonian military offensive continues. It must cease, and the Serb, Bulgarian, Russian, and Greek military and paramilitary forces that are aiding the Macedonian army in fighting the National Liberation Army must leave the country. Reparations for property damage and personal injury should be made as soon as possible to civilians living in the villages where the NLA has been based. The resort to arms, initially against a few hundred armed guerrilla forces, was a mistake. Military action has only served to swell the ranks of the NLA and their support from the Albanian diaspora and to radicalize the population on both ethnic Albanian and Macedonian sides. The failure to stop the military offensive, the destruction of civilian property, and the arrest of innocent civilians has exacerbated the conflict.

Up till now, the ethnic Macedonian leadership has been adept at saying all of the right things to the international community, but not at moving on the changes that are needed to bring peace and stability to the country. The fear is that granting equal rights to all citizens and the integration of all nationalities will lead to the nation's disintegra-

tion. In fact, the opposite is true. As long as human rights are denied in Macedonia, the state is under threat of violence. In its current ethnocentric form, Macedonia also will fail to gain admittance to the Council of Europe, the European Union, and NATO, which is critical to its economic and political growth. Exclusion from European institutions would be especially unfortunate because the VMRO-DPME coalition brought to power Prime Minister Ljupco Georgievski and President Boris Trajkovski, who are unquestionably more progressive in their outlook and actions than the previous Slavophile government of Kiro Gligorov.

Contrary to initial statements by the ethnic Macedonian leadership, Kosovar Albanians did not export violence to Macedonia. The National Liberation Army is homegrown and its emergency is a wake-up call. Ethnic Macedonian leaders need to make a sincere commitment to dialogue with the Albanian parties and to make the necessary constitutional and legal changes to end discrimination. But also, as the International Crisis Group stated in its April 2001 report, "The Macedonian Question: Reform or Rebellion," "the Slavic majority must be ready to challenge the notion that Macedonian state identity is synonymous with the Slavic population." If it does this, Macedonia has a chance to become a truly multiethnic, consensual democracy that serves as a model for the rest of the world in the 21st century.

What ethnic Albanians should consider and do to end the crisis

The National Liberation Army has succeeded in focusing international attention on the legitimate grievances that Albanians have in Macedonia about anti-Albanian racism and institutionalized discrimination. However, the timing and nature of the NLA's response has endangered human life and compromised the Albanians national cause. There is no support for armed rebellion in Macedonia by the international community, because the situation is not the same as it was in Kosova, where Albanians were routinely imprisoned, tortured, and killed throughout ten years of occupation, culminating in Slobodan Milosevic's campaign of mass extermination and forced deportation in 1998-1999. The NLA picked up the gun—which should be the last resort after all non-violent means have been exhausted—without first engaging in the political process underway in Macedonia by Arben Xhaferi and other Albanian leaders, who were close to making significant changes in the legal, economic, education, and political status of Albanians.

The NLA picked up the gun without first articulating to the world the plight of Albanians who live in Tanusha and other Macedonian villages on the border of Kosova, with the result that a new round of anti-Albanian press has ensued to the detriment of Albanians throughout the world. Instead of securing rights and freedom for the Albanians who are disenfranchised in Macedonia, it has helped NATO justify its premature and ill-considered release of the Serbian military into the buffer zone. Picking up the gun at the wrong time has also undermined the resolution of Kosova's status and put the lives of Albanians in Mitrovica and Presheva at considerably greater risk.

At this critical juncture, when the pursuit of war will lead only to a bloodier and more devastating conflict on all sides, the Albanian community must come to grips with the fact that the National Liberation Army was created not by the majority of Albanians in Macedonia and in the rest of the Balkans, but by members of LPK, a small revolutionary Marxist party. Although some of LPK's leaders, including Ali Ahmeti (head of

the NLA), can be credited with helping to form the Kosova Liberation Army in Switzerland in the early 1990s, the KLA ultimately emerged as a democratic force. It is time to demand that LPK cease all military activities and become accountable to the political process. In this connection, it is time for the Albanian community also to acknowledge that the current crisis in Macedonia is as much the result of a power struggle inside the Albanian community as it is the result of years of discrimination and repression by ethnic Macedonians. This internal struggle has been compounded by efforts to exploit the current situation for political advantage, such as the recent vitriolic attack against Arben Xhaferi, replete with falsehoods, by Bardyl Mahmuti.

While the DPA is not without its faults, and should undergo careful self-examination and change in this period, it is also the case that DPA leader Arben Xhaferi and his colleagues should receive credit and support for their numerous accomplishments in improving the present and future prospects for Albanians in Macedonia. Arben Xhaferi should also receive praise for his superb performance as a statesman on behalf of the Albanian people throughout this crisis. Meanwhile, politicians and parties who feel that they have a better program to offer Albanians in Macedonia should not spend their time attacking other Albanians, but in vigorously offering their programs to the electorate in preparation for the October 2002 national elections, while presenting a unified voice with all Albanian factors when it comes to the legal and institutional changes that must be made in Macedonia. Every Albanian, but especially Albanian politicians, intellectuals, and activists, should be working to make full equality for Albanians in Macedonia a reality.

What the international community should consider and do to end the crisis

While the steps taken by Macedonia's coalition government in the next few weeks will be critical to the outcome of the crisis in Macedonia, the steps taken by the international community will be equally decisive. The international community should cease sending ambiguous signals about its commitment to a diplomatic solution to the crisis. To date, much lip service has been given to a peaceful, diplomatic solution, while the major thrust has been swift condemnation of the NLA's actions and support for the Macedonian military offensive. The West has promised to uphold Macedonia as a democratic, multiethnic state, but it has endorsed the actions of ethnic Macedonian leaders without showing enough regard for the position of the Democratic Party of Albanians in Macedonia, which made the VMRO-DPME coalition government possible in the first place.

Identifying and implementing genuine political solutions to the problems in Macedonia and other parts of Southeast Europe is the only way to avoid more bloodshed and to avert a fifth Balkan war. And as much as the Bush administration would prefer to give Europe the lion's share of responsibility, it has to come to grips with the fact that a negotiated settlement will not happen without active involvement by the United States. Albanians, in particular, view the United States as their only protector and as the only country that can shift the countries of the Former Yugoslavia from the previous Communist model to Western, participatory democracy.

The international community laments corruption in Macedonia and other countries in Southeast Europe, and yet it has failed to make good on its promises to help Macedonia economically in return for the pivotal

role that Macedonia played during the war in Kosovo, when it gave refuge to hundreds of thousands of Kosovar Albanians. This breach of trust, which fuels the prevailing anti-Western mood among ethnic Macedonians, must be addressed.

Finally, there is no question that uncertainty about the future status of Kosovo has fueled the current crisis in Macedonia. National elections should be held in Kosovo as soon as possible and a process mapped out for final status negotiations. Contrary to the opinion of some European countries, Kosovo's independence will contribute the strengthening, not to the demise, of the Macedonian state.

CONGRATULATIONS TO HERITAGE CHRISTIAN HIGH SCHOOL'S "WE THE PEOPLE" TEAM

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to take the opportunity to recognize an exceptional group of students from Heritage Christian High School, of West Allis, Wisconsin: Jon Carpenter, Steve Cerny, Cassie Daubner, Caitlin Flood, Brad Jacobi, Brian Krueger, Beth MacKay, Anneka McCallum, Lindsey Mueller, Steve Poelzer, Megan Rudebeck, Jessie Sajdowitz, Libby Smith, and Anni Vosswinkel.

After months of study and rigorous competition against other high school teams in Wisconsin, the Heritage Christian group was awarded the honor of representing the state at the national competition of the "We the People . . . the Citizen and the Constitution" competition in Washington, D.C.

The "We the people . . . the Citizen and the Constitution" program was developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Winners from the respective states travel to Washington to take part in a competition modeled on United States Congress hearings. The hearings consist of oral presentations before a panel of judges, followed by a period of questioning by the simulated congressional committee, in which the students demonstrate their understanding and constitutional knowledge.

These students are a credit to their high school and to the state of Wisconsin. I would also like to recognize the group's teacher, Tim Moore, who no doubt played a significant role in the success of this class.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have the opportunity to commend these students and their teacher on their hard work, enthusiasm, and accomplishment in making it to the nationals. I wish them much success in their future studies, and congratulations on their achievement.

CONDEMNING THE PRACTICE OF RACIAL PROFILING

HON. TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the thousands of police officers keeping the streets of America safe, but to bring atten-

tion the un-American practice of racial profiling.

The 4th and 14th Amendments are intended to protect our citizens from our government by requiring searches and seizures to be reasonable. In the United States, a search or seizure is unreasonable and, therefore, unconstitutional if it is motivated by race, religion, or ethnicity. Congress must concern itself with those who choose to ignore the basic rights of all Americans—rights that exist regardless of the color of your skin.

While serving my last term in the Illinois legislature, I voted for a statewide study to determine the extent and the effects of racial profiling. Recently in my home state, the City of Highland Park established landmark initiatives to curb this intolerable practice. These initiatives are the first of their kind in this country.

Now in Congress, I intend to review Highland Park's broad plan and work towards ending racial profiling so that justice for all exists throughout the United States, not only in one city in Illinois. I hope that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle work with me on this issue.

THE NEED TO ACT AGAINST BULLYING

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 2001

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, in our national effort to find policies which to put an end to the terrible tragedies of school children shooting each other to death, one very promising development has been the increasing attention to the problem of bullying. We have for far too long made the mistake of indulging bullying, and in ignoring the anguish of those who are victimized by it. A 30-year-old adult who is being severely taunted and physically harassed by others can receive legal help. But a 15-year-old is often told that it is his or her responsibility to deal with this without any outside intervention, and that is both cruel and can lead to a dangerous results. This has been a particular problem with students who are—or are thought to be by their school mates—gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgendered. And especially in this latter class of cases, students who learn that bullying and physical violence abuse are OK in high school sometimes extrapolate from that the message that violent assault and even murder are OK a few years after the high school.

In the April 26 edition of the newspaper Bay Windows, an extremely responsible journal published weekly in Boston, with a particular focus on matters relevant to the gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgendered community, editor Jeff Epperly wrote a first rate editorial on this subject. Mr. Epperly's points are very important ones for those formulating public policy to understand, and I submit this extremely well reasoned and eloquent piece to be printed here.

[From Bay Windows, Apr. 26, 2001]
BULLYING IS NOT A "NORMAL" PART OF
CHILDHOOD
(By Jeff Epperly)

"Stick and stones may break my bones, but names will never hurt me," was the